

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 3403

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1893.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND
THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 2,000,000
CAPITAL CALLED-UP 251,093.15

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Wm. Keswick, Esq., Chairman.
Adolf von Arnim, Esq., F. D. Sassoon, Esq.,
Egbert Iveson, Esq., H. D. Stewart, Esq.,
David McLean, Esq.

HONGKONG COMMITTEE:
The Hon. C. P. Chater, J. The Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving,
H. Hopkiss, Esq.

Head Office—3, Princes Street, London.
Branches—Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, and
Shanghai.
Agents—Penang, Singapore, and Yokohama.

RATES OF INTEREST.
ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS
and Fixed Deposits, can be ascertained
on application.

CHARTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1893. [199]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

LATE
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE
BANK OF INDIA, LONDON
AND CHINA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED 1,125,000

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT
ACCOUNTS at the rate of 5 per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 Months 5 per cent.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1893. [192]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital 1,000,000
Subscribed Capital 500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
D. Gillies, Esq., Chairman.
Chow Tung Shing, Esq.,
Chan Kit Shan, Esq.,
C. J. Hirst, Esq.,
Kwan Hoi Chun, Esq.,
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches.—London, Yokohama, Shanghai,
Amoy and Fuzhou.

BANKERS:—
The Commercial Bank of Scotland,
Farrs Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3 " "
Hongkong, 12th December, 1892. [18]

Insurances.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

- 1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death claims year by year.
- 2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to upwards of Seven Million pounds Sterling and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
- 3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong.
679-3]

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on
favourable terms.
Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal
to that paid by the local Offices.
S. J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1892. [180]

NOTICE.

THE MAN-ON INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE.
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1893. [173]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000. [183,333.33]
EQUAL TO \$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Lau Shoo, Esq., Chairman.
Lo Yee-Moon, Esq.,
Lou Tso Shun, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO ANEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the
world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRINCE STREET.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1892. [186]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION IN SALOON FARE.

ON and after MONDAY next, 20th March,
1893, the SALOON FARE to or from
CANTON and HONGKONG will be \$5.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
T. ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, China Navigation Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1893. [187]

HONGKONG HOTPL COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PRIVATE
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be
held in the COMPANY'S HOTEL, on SATUR-
DAY, 26th April, at 11 A.M.
By Order,
R. LYALL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1893. [148]

CAPTAIN CH. ROBINSON,
COAL CONTRACTOR,
COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE.

SHIPS VISITING MANILA SUPPLIED
WITH PROVISIONS, DUNNAGE, &c.
WATER and BALLAST BOATS.
Manila, 13th March, 1893. [138]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN
CONVENT, CANE ROAD, begs most
respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of
Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind
patronage and support, and desires to state
that she will be pleased to receive orders for all
kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs
and Collars renewed on old ones.
Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing,
Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery.
Materials can be supplied, if required.
The Superiores will also be most grateful for
any PAPER, or old ENVELOPS to be made into
Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who
are taught by the Sisters.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1893. [110]

K E B A O.

SOCIETE ANONYME FRANCAISE.

CAPITAL 4,000,000 FRANCS.

LA SOCIETE KERAO (TONKIN), dont
l'extinction prend tous les jours de l'impor-
tance et qui est le FOURNISSEUR DE LA
MARINE FRANCAISE AU TONKIN, dont
le Charbon est brûlé d'une façon régulière à
bord des Steamers des MESSAGERIES MAR-
TIMES, et en particulier à bord du *Hatphong*,
voulant introduire ses Charbons sur la place de
Hongkong a confié le soin de son Agence à la
maison

SHEWAN & Co.,
Principaux, Hongkong.
à partir du 1er Novembre, 1892.
Le Directeur Général de Kéao.
HENRY PORTAL.

Kéao, le 10 Décembre, 1892. [14]

THE MIKE COAL MINING COMPANY.

THE MIKE COAL is a
BITUMINOUS COAL
of dark reddish colour. For steam purposes
it has been pronounced to be the best and the
most economical of all the Japanese Coals. Its
export is increasing yearly, and the opinions
expressed by several of the largest regular
consumers are in testimony of the excellent
qualities of this coal.

Attention is called to the following advantages
to Ship's Owners and Captains, who coal their
burners direct from the Undersigned:—
FRESHNESS of the coal.
UNIFORMITY of quality.
FREEDOM from impurities.
Supply in any quantity on shortest notice.
Quick despatch.
BEST of weight, etc., etc.
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 9th September, 1892. [180]

KING WO CHEONG.

COAL MERCHANTS, SHIP'S COMPRA-
DORES, STEVEDORES, &c.

Have for Sale a cargo of pure AKAIKI COAL,
ex GODOWN and ex SHIP.

MR. J. W. BOYD, Superintendent at
Kowloon Docks, reports that AKAIKI
COAL GIVES TEN PER CENT. BETTER
RESULTS than any Japanese Coal he has ever
used.

For full particulars as to price, &c.,
Apply to

KING WO CHEONG,
No. 32, PRINCE CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1893. [187]

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE,
STANFIELD'S—3, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

VACANCIES for GENTLEMEN or MAR-
RIED COUPLES at Moderate Terms.
MRS. STANFIELD,
Proprietress.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1892. [149]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED or UN-
FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board and
Table Accommodation.

Apply to

Mrs. MATHER,
2, PEDDER'S HILL.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1893. [136]

J. D. KILEY,
MANUFACTURER OF
BALLOONS, PARACHUTES, TENTS, &c.
No. 5, JUBILEE STREET,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1893. [16]

Intimations.

THE

HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "Kremlo"—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East
affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of
the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf
(the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping
Offices.

THE HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers,
THE TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy; the *cuisine* being
under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well-ventilated, open on to
spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communications.

The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new Bar and public
BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience.

A handsomely appointed GRILL ROOM, where chops, steaks, &c., are served at any hour
adjacent the HOTEL, and under the same Management.

THE WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied.

HYDRAULIC ASCENDING ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers
and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER
Manager. [108]

Hongkong, 12th February, 1893.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

JUST LANDED, FRESH STOCK OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS
OF
TOBACCOS.

CAPSTAN NAVY CUT.
WILLS' TRAVELLER BRAND.

OGDEN'S FRUIT AND HONEY.
WILLS' BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE.

THREE CASTLES.
WILLS' GOLDEN FLAKE HONEY DEW.

OGDEN'S NAVY CUT.
OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL.

OGDEN'S BEST BIRD'S EYE.
HAPPY THOUGHT.

DOLLAR BRAND.
STAR MIXTURE.

GOLDEN EAGLE.
KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1893. [17]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

BLACK GUT TENNIS BATS, Ivorid handles.

BLACK GUT TENNIS BATS, Cedar handles.

SLAZENGER'S "DEMON" TENNIS BATS.

AYRES'S "CHAMPION" TENNIS BALLS.

AYRES'S "WIMBLEDON" TENNIS BALLS.

L. C. & Co.'s "OLYMPIAN" TENNIS BALLS, \$4 per dozen.

"CAVENDISH" SETS POLES and NETS.

"EUREKA" POLES. CHEAP ASH POLES.

STEAM-TARKED NETS. COPPER POLES for tops of nets.

BAT PRESSES. TENNIS BAGS. BAT OIL.

TENNIS SHOES. [The "Paris," \$17.
The "Henley," \$13.50.

LAWN MOWING MACHINES..... [107]

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1893.

CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI.

THIS long established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river, in the
centre of the Settlements, has lately undergone extensive alterations, and is now fitted with
the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites
and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUCHE, SHOWER SPRAYS, etc., and heated
to a comfortable temperature during winter.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

The Electric Lighting now partly laid on will be completed during this year, 1893.

An Assistant will attend on Passengers by Mail Steamers.

N.B.—TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"CENTRAL," SHANGHAI.

666

F. E. REILLY,
PROPRIETOR.

W. POWELL & CO.

PARCEL POST SCALES.

FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD SCALES.

FAIRBANKS SCALES, 200lbs. to 1500lbs.

MILNERS', PHILLIPS' and LOWE'S SAFES.

DEED and PAPER BOXES.

HOWE BICYCLES.

(CUSHION TYRES).

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1893. [16]

W. ROBINSON & Co.

(UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL) HONGKONG.

PIANO TUNING.

SATISFACTORY WORK GUARANTEED.

SINGLE TUNING \$5.00

6 TUNINGS A YEAR \$30.00 PER ANNUM

12 do. do. \$50.00 do.

INCLUDING MINOR REPAIRS AND THE KEEPING OF THE PIANO IN GOOD
ORDER AND CONDITION.

PIANOS BOUGHT, SOLD OR TAKEN IN EXCHANGE, PACKED, REMOVED AND
STORED.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1893. [11]

Amusements.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE

OF
His Excellency Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON,
K.C.M.G.,
His Excellency the Hon. Sir EDMUND B.
FREEMANTLE, K.C.B., C.M.G.,
AND
His Excellency Major-General DIGBY
BARKER, C.B.

GRAND CONCERT

PUPILS OF MAESTRO CATTANEO,
in aid of the furnishing of
THE NETHERSOLE HOSPITAL.

(Supplementary to the
ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL),
at present in course of erection.

ST. ANDREWS HALL.

POSTPONED
UNTIL
THURSDAY, the 6th April.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1.—Opening Chorus, Sing
Pretty Maiden, Sing
Romance and Chorus,
It was a Knight, Ro-
manz, "The Harp
in the Air," Angelus
Chorus—Mariana, by
Wallace,
2.—Aria, for Bass, Dis-
persen Vada—Les
Huguenots, by Meyer-
beer
3.—Aria for Contralto,
Che faro—Orfée and
Euridice, by Gluck,
4.—Piano Solo—Miss
5.—Grand Aria and Caba-
lita for Soprano—La
Traviata, by Verdi,
6.—Romance for Bar-
itone, Un Bello in Ma-
chera, by Verdi
7.—Aria and Allegro for
Soprano, I Partitani, by
Bellini
8.—Ave Maria, for Bass
and Chorus, by A. Cat-
taneo
Mrs. J. McCALLUM,
Mrs. MUDIE,
and Ladies & Gen-
tlemen Amateurs.

Mr. KRALL.

Mrs. A. G. GORDON.

CAROLINA DE SOUZA.

Miss E. CARVALHO.

Mr. C. H. GRACE.

Mrs. G. S. COXON.

Mr. C. HOLLIDAY,
and Ladies & Gen-
tlemen Amateurs.

PART II.

1.—Aria for Soprano, and
Miserere for Soprano,
Tenor, and Chorus—Il
Trovatore, by Verdi,
2.—Aria for Soprano, Ro-
berto il Diavolo, by
Meyerbeer
3.—Aria for Tenor, Come
Gentile Sleep, Ivanhoe,
by Sullivan
4.—Waltz, from the Pacific
to the Atlantic, for
Violin and Piano, by
A. Cattaneo
5.—Habeneras & Bolero,
for Soprano, by Yradier
and Andini
6.—Aria for Tenor, Silvio
o Dimora, Faust, by
Gounod
7.—Grand Aria for Bass,
Maometto Secondo, by
Rossini
8.—Duet for Soprano and
Contralto, Stabat Ma-
ter, by Rossini
[NO ENCORES.]

Miss E. CARVALHO,
Mr. C. LAMBERT,
and Ladies & Gen-
tlemen Amateurs.

Mrs. KJELLER.

Mr. F. J. EAST.

Mr. RUCHWALDY
and
Mr. CATTANEO.

Mrs. F. D. GUNDES.

Mr. C. LAMBERT.

Mr. C. HOLLIDAY.

Mrs. G. S. COXON
and
Mrs. A. G. GORDON.

[NO ENCORES.]

Tickets, Two Dollars each, may be had from
Mr. BREWER, Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Messrs.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and Messrs. ROBINSON
& Co.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1893. [146]

J. Blackhead & Co.

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,
and PROVISION MERCHANTS.

NAVY CONTRACTORS, &
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 7, PRINCE CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENT FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE

COMPOSITION for the

BOTTOMS OF IRON and STEEL SHIPS.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT for coating the
insides of STEEL SHIPS.

MOTOR LAUNCHES PATENT DAIMLER.

DAIMLER INDUSTRIAL MOTORS.

TRAMWAYS, COACHES and FIRE

ENGINES.

LIFE-BUOYS, LIFE-RAFTS, LIFE-BELTS

to Board of Trade Rules.

ENGINEERS and BLACKSMITHS'

MACHINERY and TOOLS.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIP'S STORES and REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

CARDIFF, AUSTRALIAN and JAPAN

COALS, supplied at the shortest notice to
Steamers at lowest market rates.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1892. [10]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR KOBE (DIRECT).

THE Steamship

"KINGSLAND"

will be despatched as above on SATURDAY,
the 25th instant, instead of as previously an-
nounced.

For Freight, apply to

JOHN ANDREW,
Agent,
18, PRINCE CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1893. [118]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

met this evening in the office of the *Dramatic Journal*. Mitchell was accompanied by Mr. Abington, Editor of the *Telegraph*, an English lawyer, and Secretary Bailey Brady, while Billy Delaney represented Corbett. Billy Delaney was present. After a little preliminary discussion Mitchell announced that he was willing to concede that the winner should have all the stakes. The statement was greeted with profound satisfaction, as it disposed of the only objection in the way of a fight. Mitchell said that as Corbett seemed determined to win or lose all, he (Mitchell) would not let his point stand in the way of a match being arranged. He intimated that he thought Corbett was quite capable of making it appear that he (Mitchell) did not want to fight.

Superintendent Byrnes' action was discussed, and it was decided as a safeguard not to sign articles at present and to withdraw the money held by Dickinson. Accordingly each man withdrew his \$10,000. An agreement was then drawn up that representatives of each side should meet on Saturday, February 25th, at 9 a.m., on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls, and there deposit the stakes and sign articles.

Mitchell and Brady affixed their signatures to an agreement. It was understood that the arrangements as made on Friday, in reference to the fight, should be considered as binding. There was some talk of increasing the size of the stakes. Mitchell said he was perfectly willing to make the stakes \$25,000 each, if Corbett would make so agree.

Superintendent Byrnes says he will not permit any further progress of preparations for the Corbett-Mitchell fight in this city and threatens to arrest all concerned if any further attempt is made here to consummate the arrangements. Superintendent Byrnes' action in this matter has been a perfect bombshell among the "sports." The *World* building, the appointed place for the negotiations, was surrounded by an immense crowd this afternoon, which even pressed into the lower corridors. None of the principals appeared. Brady was warned of the proposed action of the police while en route.

LONDON, February 19th. The evidence taken at the Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the Anchor line steamer *Roumania* on the coast of Spain in October last, fully justifies those whose persistence forced the department to investigate the disaster after it had actually occurred. It has been ascertained, virtually beyond doubt, that most of the lives lost would have been saved if the officers had done their duty and if there had been no cowardly, helpless *Lascaris* among the crew.

For at least half an hour after striking, the steamer lay upon an even keel, quite still and with no sea washing over her, but no attempt was made by anybody to help the passengers. The only life-belts on the ship had been stolen by the *Lascaris*, and the only boat launched was got out secretly by the same cowardly wretches. The passengers were kept below in ignorance of their peril and were ultimately drowned at their own risk.

Efforts were made at the inquiry to ascertain the company's savings in wages by employing imported *Lascaris* instead of British seamen, but the Board of Trade officers and the company's officers, apparently working in unison, unavailingly deflected all questions directed to that end.

The British Foreign Office has been somewhat perturbed by an incident which recently occurred at St. Petersburg, but which has not yet been reported in the English newspapers, although it has been discussed in the journals of every European capital. It happened last week at one of the great court fetes given in honor of the *Amer* of Bokhara, a Central Asian potentate who is more than suspected of carrying on intrigues against British India and Afghanistan.

The grand master of ceremonies, by accident or design, placed Sir Robert Moller, the British Ambassador, immediately after the *Amer*, whereupon Sir Robert bounced indignantly out of the room, saying that the representative of the Empire of India could not possibly give precedence to a third-rate Asiatic prince who was also a vassal of the *tsar*.

On being informed of this the *tsar* sent this message to the Ambassador: "His Excellency forgets that the *Amer* is our guest and that we are accustomed to treat our vassals with a courtesy which the English are not in the habit of extending to theirs."

So then the *Amer* has had his revenge by concluding a treaty of commerce with Russia which will exclude India from the Central Asian markets.

BERLIN, February 19th. The police arrested, on Friday, ten Russian students in the university here, and two women. The charges against one of the men is that he published an exceptionally objectionable anarchist pamphlet. The charges against the others are known only by the police. All the arrests are said to have been made at the instance of the Russian Government.

Baron von Blichroeder, the well-known financier, died this afternoon at his residence in Berlin. He was 65 years of age.

A fishing boat went down, with nine occupants, to-day, in a storm off Banff, on the Scotch coast. Two fish-boats foundered in a storm off Wick this afternoon. All the fishermen men in the two boats were drowned.

A terrible storm has swept the north-east coast of Scotland since early this morning. Reports of losses of life at various points are received hourly.

ROME, February 20th. Deputy Zerbini, whose name has been prominently connected with bank scandals, as the recipient of 400,000 francs in bribes from the Bank of Rome, is dead. His death, under the circumstances, creates a surprise similar to that created by the death of the late Reinach in Paris, who was implicated in the Panama Canal scandal.

MONTREAL, February 20th. A fire this afternoon destroyed a large brick business block. The total loss amounts to \$200,000. Captain Prevost of the Fire Department fell from the roof and received fatal injuries.

MADRID, February 20th. The Minister of the Colonies has received a dispatch from Cuba stating that there is much excitement in Cuba in consequence of the concession of the customs, with an accompanying grant of land, to an American syndicate, President Hermaldo de San Domingo is said in the Spanish journals to be bitterly denounced by the people. All the signs point to a revolution, and a Spanish war vessel has gone there from Cuba.

The telegram hints at interference by the United States in the affairs of San Domingo.

Spain is now seeking information on this point before sending a protest to Washington.

TASMANIA, February 20th. Rebels forced an entrance to Warran on Wednesday for the purpose of looting the city. When all were within the walls the citizens closed the gates, gathered and attempted to annihilate the attacking forces. The streets were scenes of horrible carnage for hours. Hundreds were killed.

LONDON, February 21st. The Grand Lodge of Belfast has sent out a vehement manifesto against Gladstone's home rule bill. The manifesto demands either union with Great Britain or complete separation. It names March 2nd as the date of the great unionist demonstration in Ulster Hall.

The Queen has telegraphed to the Pope: "I congratulate you on completing fifty years of your episcopate, and sincerely wish you health and happiness." Mail advices from Cape Palmas, Liberia, state that the feuds of the natives at Roketon culminated January 26th in a battle, in which forty-six were killed and 200 wounded. As the mails left hostilities were renewed.

In the Commons to-day the Secretary of the Admiralty announced that the command of the British North American station would attend the naval review at New York in honor of the Colombian anniversary with several vessels of war. The Admiralty was considering, headed, whether to send additional vessels.

The supplementary civil service estimates contain an item of £20,000 for compensation of Behring sea sealers for losses due to the delay in arranging the *modus vivendi* in 1891.

ROME, February 21st. The celebration of Pope Leo's Episcopal jubilee continued to-day. The city was brilliant with throngs of visitors and pilgrims from all quarters of the globe. The Pope gave a reception to the Armenian patriarch, who presented letters of congratulation and gifts from the Sultan of Turkey.

Cardinal Logue introduced the Irish pilgrims to the Pope, who thanked them in gracious terms for organizing the pilgrimage. He said Irish faith, piety and devotion to the Vatican were always the same. He exhorted the pilgrims to persevere in their attachment to the church.

Taukongo, director of the Banca Romana, now under arrest for complicity in the bank scandal, in a formal statement implicates many well-known men. Signor Montelli, a Government official also under arrest, has made a statement similar to that furnished by Taukongo.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 21st. In consequence of the destruction of the crops by frost last summer famine and disease are now prevalent throughout Finland. More than 200,000 persons are dependent upon charity and the towns and villages are thronged with beggars. At least 100,000 persons are barely able to find means of subsistence. They have eaten most of their draught animals and domestic pets. Typhus fever is carrying off hundreds daily.

VIENNA, February 21st. An explosion in the Skalla mine in St. Yria caused fifteen deaths and injuries to twenty miners.

Six miners were drowned by the flooding of a mine at Carlsbad, Bohemia.

MANCHESTER, February 21st. A fire in the suburb of Salford caused a loss of \$450,000. It destroyed the warehouses of Charlton's bleaching and finishing works.

It is reported from Belfast that the Orange societies in the north of Ireland are preparing for forcible resistance to the home-rule parliament, should one be established. It is being arranged that all Irish opponents of home rule shall simultaneously withdraw their deposits from the Post-office savings bank and purchase arms to be used in case physical force should become necessary to prevent the assertion of Irish home rule.

In Ulster inquiries are already being made with the view to contracts for a supply of the latest improved weapons, and the Orange club at Dungannon has received an offer from the Birmingham factory of 1000 Martini rifles, and excitement is running very high among the Ulster loyalists. Many declare that in the event of the enactment of the home-rule bill civil war will inevitably ensue.

Prayers against the home-rule bill are being offered in all the Protestant churches in the diocese of Down in Ulster.

Hilbert Pater, a leading member of the firm of G. P. & Co., who failed last June for \$3,500,000, blew out his brains in a railway carriage near Putney. He felt that in his arrest he was harshly treated, and brooded over it. He left a telegram for the receiver: "Come and fetch your victim."

The British steamer *Comma*, from Hamburg for Western Africa ports, was wrecked near the mouth of the Sineu river, Liberia. Several passengers and the crew are missing.

All the crew and passengers are accounted for. Not a life was lost.

PARIS, February 22nd. Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador, entertained at dinner this evening the Behl & Sea Commissioners and lawyers connected with the arbitration proceedings.

ROME, February 22nd. Twenty anarchists have been arrested on suspicion of having been implicated in causing the dynamite explosions here during the last year. A bomb ready for use was found in the room of one of them.

The public money already received by the Pope amounts to 7,000,000 francs. The Austrian Emperor, Austrian Archdukes, the Archbishop of Prague and a Pimote of Hungary gave 100,000 francs each. The Bishops of Austria-Hungary gave 250,000 francs, the nobility of Bohemia 300,000, the Mexican Catholics 150,000 and the South American Catholics 250,000.

PALERMO, February 22nd. The monster trials of the Mala Vita criminals has closed with the sentencing of 104 prisoners to terms of imprisonment from one to six years.

KOREA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SOUL, 9th March, 1893.

"Freedom of Mother-in-law" may not be considered a great art in a country like Korea, where any well-to-do citizen may have, according to law, a certain number of wives, and consequently as many mothers-in-law, provided the ladies are still alive; such may be still considered an art in a country where not only polygamy is permitted, but where in winter also the requisite degree of cold can be readily used to freeze the most hot-blooded mother-in-law. This interesting performance was recently most charmingly rendered at the British Consulate-General in capital style. This very entertaining play followed a brilliant reception by the British Consul-General, Mr. W. C. Hillier and his amiable wife, which in itself was a great success, and will remain a pleasing reminiscence to all who had the privilege of being present. The force was wound up appropriately with a "Chosen Quotient," which, by-the-by, is itself an ingenious pun, or play upon words, the inhabitants of the country calling the latter and themselves "Chosons," by which name the country and its people are also well known to their neighbours. I, Dai Nippon. The stirring and marvellous "Shon-oh" song was quite a characteristic feature of the

occasion; it was full of capital local hits and items, and it is quite a great loss that it cannot be immortalised in a *Soul Mercury*, an institution which is unfortunately not in existence yet. Another reason for the loss of the play was the arrival of the new Japanese Minister, Mr. Oishi, who is now through with his ardent calls at the various legations a dither office. His fame as an orator had arrived before him, and people were naturally anxious to hear this great speaker, especially after the oration of which he delivered himself at the grand dinner given in his honour on his arrival at Chemulpo. To judge by one speech he made here it would appear that he travelled all the way from his native country to take Korea from perdition. The gift of his oratory to some of his nationals was about the only thing he had to offer. As the people of the great nation, have to combat with China to oppose in Korea the encroachments of the obnoxious Western Foreigners who thwart and oppose us, and intrude upon the natives of the country. It is our duty, I say, to join China, and drive the meddling Western Foreigners from this country. I have come here expressly to forward the interests of the Japanese people, and will take care of Korea," and so forth.

It is amusing to learn that at several dinner parties, where he was yearning to "hold forth," he had to remain silent, nobody having him to speak, and all the rest of the party also refraining from making themselves conspicuous as egotistical asses, (excuse my unparliamentary language), thus displaying more good taste and common sense than their new Minister, who is said to have been burning to have his voice admitted. On Korean New Year's Day he had a squabble at the King's palace about his eye-glasses; it would appear that the royal Master of Ceremonies would not allow him to appear in the august presence of his illustrious monarch with a pair of spectacles cocked disparagingly across the bridge of his diplomatic nose. The Japanese Minister insisted on keeping his "peepers" mounted on his nose while congratulating the Eastern potentate on this auspicious season, and it is stated that he scored a victory in gaining his point, the value of which I am unable to estimate, not being well versed in matters of Oriental Court etiquette, or, for the matter of that, in the details of accidental trifles of such imputed importance. His new Japanese Excellency also had a "riff" with the Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs, who, it was said, was not going to transact certain business until he had seen the Minister of the current Korean month; but the Minister of Dai Nippon got to windward of the Korean mandarin, and had things all his own way—"new brooms sweep clean." This gentleman seems certainly determined to carry things as high-handed as he can, but it would appear only natural, to see him employing "radical" measures to gain his ends, considering that he was a member of the Japanese Radical party before he accepted office under the present government. But whatever he may ever do in his line of business, some others of his colleagues rest perfectly content to forget that they are here at the ex-cause of the taxpayers of their country, whose servants they are, and to advocate the interests of their nationals in this country, to take up and investigate their grievances, and see them rectified, considering that they are out here alone for the purpose of drawing their salaries at the end of the month, and of bemoaning in due course of time, into grander vegetation.

I note your Chemulpo correspondent is keeping you fairly well posted with our peculiar commercial and shipping movements. Hardly anything fresh has occurred here, although this is the capital of the country; still to a large extent our trade pulse may be well felt at Chemulpo, it being our main sea-port, and, comparatively speaking, quite a centre of increasing commerce and trade.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

THE LATE GENERAL BEAUREGARD.

Pierre Gustave Toussaint Beauregard, whose death at New Orleans on February 20th was reported in last night's *Telegraph*, was born near New Orleans, La., on May 28th, 1818, and was graduated second in class rank from West Point, 1838. According to the *St. Francis Post*, he was assigned first to the artillery and then to the engineers, and in 1838-39 was assistant in the construction of Fort Adams, at Newport. He was then on engineering duty at various places in the South until 1845, and at the outbreak of the Mexican war was engaged in the construction of defences at Tampico. He served through with General Scott, in the operations from Vera Cruz to the capture of the City of Mexico, where he was twice wounded, and shortly afterwards he was brevetted as Major, March 30, 1847, for gallant service. He was again assigned to the duty of superintending the construction of fortifications in the South, being engaged on the defensive works at New Orleans and in Mobile Bay, and as constructing engineer of the custom-house at New Orleans. His work was such as to familiarize him thoroughly with the Gulf Coast from the Florida Keys to the mouth of the Rio Grande. On the 23rd of January, 1861, he was superior lieutenant of the military academy at West Point, but he held the position only a few days, resigning his commission on February 2nd and to enter the service of the Confederate States Government. He was warmly welcomed, being placed in command of the defence at Charleston, S.C., and on the refusal of Major Robert Anderson to evacuate he began the bombardment of Fort Sumter on April 12th, 1861, and thus actually opened the great War of the Rebellion. After a cannonade of several hours, during which not a single life was lost on either side, Fort Sumter, with ammunition and provisions exhausted, capitulated, and the garrison marched out with the honors of war. Beauregard was almost at once ordered to Virginia, where he was practically in command at Bull's Run, though superseded at the last moment by General Joseph E. Johnston. In 1862 he was ordered to Tennessee as second in command to General Albert Sidney Johnston, and when that officer was killed at the battle of Shiloh, Beauregard took command and nearly succeeded in routing the Union forces. The next day, however, Grant was re-enforced and Beauregard was compelled to retreat, falling back in good order to Corinth, Miss., where he made a successful defence until May 29th when he evacuated the place, destroying all his stores and retreating southward along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

His health failed after this campaign and he was on leave of absence until August, 1862, when he was again placed in command at Charleston with the rank of general, and for a year and a half he defended the place against the siege and operations of the Federal forces under General Gillmore and Admiral Dupont and Dahlgren. On May, 1864, when Grant was closing upon the defences of Richmond, Beauregard re-enforced Lee, defeated Butler at Drury's Bluff, and held Petersburg against the Federal advance. In October, 1864, he was appointed commander of the military division of the West and sent to Georgia to resist the advance of Sherman. The attempt proved futile, and, joining forces with General J. E. Johnston, Beauregard surrendered, when that officer died, in April, 1865.

After the war he became president of the New Orleans, Jackson and Mississippi Railroad and adjutant-general of the State.

HENRY NORMAN'S GOLD-MINE FIZZLE.

There are at present in Colombo, says the *Times of Ceylon*, awaiting the arrival of a steamer for Australia, two mining engineers on their way back to the colonies after a fruitless hunt for gold in the Malay Peninsula, working in the interests of Mr. Henry Norman, the ex-journalist, and the company that that gentleman formed. Our readers very probably remember the salient points of the Norman-Malay Peninsula bubble—how Henry Norman came to the East as the travelling Commissioner of the *Pail Mall*, how he set out with an elephant caravan to explore the Malay Peninsula; how he discovered that there were some disused gold mines there, formerly worked by Chinamen; how he also discovered that the climate was unhealthy, contracting dysentery as the result of his trip up-country; how, moreover, he went to the King of Siam, secured a concession to work that part of the Peninsula where his discovery was made; how he formed the company to exploit the district; and how those who found the capital have since bitterly regretted that they were ever induced to take a share in this scheme. Our two visitors, now on their way back to Australia, are as full of regrets as the people that put money in the scheme. One of them has our reporter some of his experiences. The other one could not do so, having lost the power of speech through fever contracted in the Peninsula. The one who could speak, however, confirmed the previous opinion we had entertained of the thing as a foolishly undertaken. He described the thing as a foolhardy, in every way, and as a practical injury to the place, as utterly worthless from the profitable gold-mines point of view; while the way in which machinery was got out from England and allowed to rot and spoil, he says, was shameful extravagance. The idea was to get the machinery up to the mines by means of trolleys on a light railway, but, instead of laying the railway down, as most people would have done, only 70 yards (that is a little over 200 ft.) were put down; then the train was put on this and given a shove forward. Then the hind part of the railway was taken up and put down in front, and the train shoved forward again, and so on. The distance to be covered would be about 10 miles. "They've been nearly a year doing five miles," he said, "and it'll take them fully another 12 months to do the rest." He says the whole thing is a failure; the gold there is played out; the place is frightfully unhealthy; and he declares that even the much-boasted concession is not all right, for all those who were employed at the mines had their clothes stopped on the way up owing to the warranty not being all right. He and his companion are tight glad to get out of the business, and declare that they will never go back there again.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites acts both as food and medicine. It not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food that builds up the wasted body. Read the following:—"Scott's Emulsion is in my opinion an excellent and valuable compound. I have given it to consumptive patients and have been delighted with the results obtained. It is pleasant to the taste and can be had by the most sensitive stomach."—E. A. RORNEY, M.D., Batter-Knowle, Darlington. Any Chemist can supply it. Solely of W. & C. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

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